# News

United States
Department
of Labor



# **Bureau of Labor Statistics**

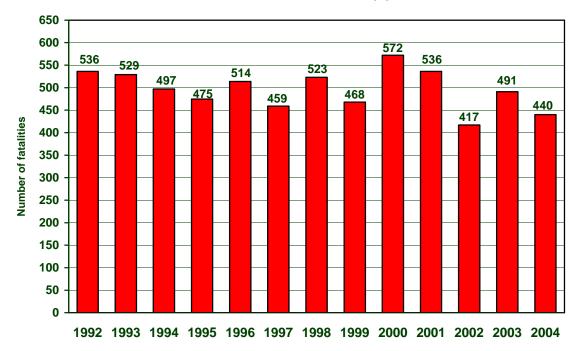
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### **TEXAS WORKPLACE FATALITIES IN 2004**

A total of 440 fatal work injuries were recorded in Texas during 2004, a decrease of 10 percent from 2003, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. Regional Commissioner Stanley W. Suchman noted that this was the second lowest number of workplace fatalities registered in the State since 1992 when the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) began. Nationally, the fatality count rose 2 percent over the year as 27 states reported higher numbers in 2004, more than offsetting those registering declines. The most frequent causes of Texas workplace fatalities were highway crashes (121), falls to a lower level (58), being struck by an object (49), and homicides (37); these four events accounted for 60 percent of all workplace fatalities.

# Total work-related fatalities in Texas by year, 1992-2004



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Fatal events are categorized into several major groupings including transportation incidents, assaults and violent acts, and falls. These major groups are further broken down into more detailed groups. For example, transportation incidents include highway incidents and aircraft incidents; assaults and violent acts include homicides and suicides; and falls include falls to a lower level (as from a roof or ladder) and falls on the same level.

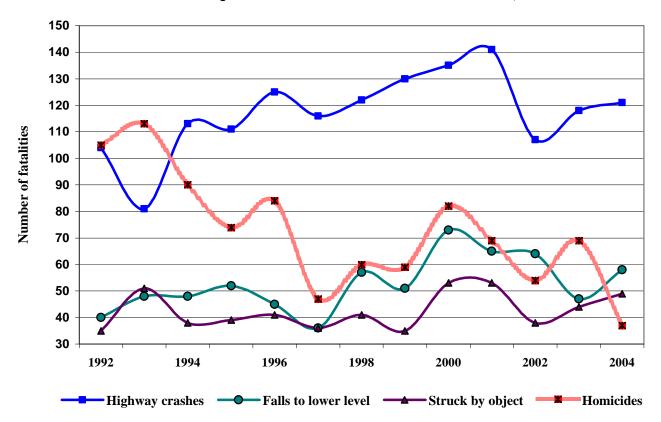
Highway crashes remained the leading cause of on-the-job fatal injuries for both the State and the nation. In Texas, highway crashes have led all other fatal events since 1994, while nationally it has led since the program's inception in 1992. The number of fatal injuries resulting from highway incidents in Texas increased by 3 percent from 2003 to 2004 and accounted for 28 percent of the statewide total. (See table A.)

Fatalities resulting from falls to a lower level showed the largest percentage increase among the four most frequent events. Work-related deaths resulting from a fall to a lower level increased by 23 percent in 2004; this followed a decline of 27 percent in 2003. Work-related fatalities due to these types of falls represented 13 percent of both the Texas and U.S. totals in 2004.

Occupational fatalities caused by being struck by an object rose 11 percent in the State between 2003 and 2004. This type of event accounted for 11 percent of work-related deaths in Texas, similar to the 10 percent recorded nationwide.

Homicides were the fourth-leading cause of occupational fatalities, accounting for 8 percent of on-the-job deaths in Texas and 10 percent nationally. The number of workplace homicides was down sharply in both the State and the nation in 2004. In Texas, the number of homicides declined by nearly one-half to the lowest level on record, 37. Work-related homicides in Texas peaked in 1993 when 113 deaths were recorded accounting for 21 percent of on-the-job fatalities.

# The four most frequent work-related fatal events in Texas, 1992-2004



Other causes of workplace fatalities in Texas in 2004 were aircraft incidents (28), pedestrian incidents (23), contact with electric current (21), and fires and explosions (18). (See table 1.) The number of work-related deaths due to aircraft incidents was little changed — 29 in 2003 and 28 in 2004. In contrast, fatalities resulting from pedestrian incidents, electrocutions, and fires and explosions all fell sharply in 2004 recording declines of 28, 42, and 33 percent, respectively. All together, aircraft incidents, pedestrian incidents, electrocutions, and fires and explosions, were responsible for 20 percent of fatal work injuries in Texas in 2004, down from 25 percent in 2003.

Table A. Distribution of fatal occupational injuries in Texas by selected event, 1992-2004

	Total	Highway	crashes	Falls to lo	alls to lower level		Struck by object		cides
Year	Total fatalities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	536	104	19	40	7	35	7	105	20
1993	529	81	15	48	9	51	10	113	21
1994	497	113	23	48	10	38	8	90	18
1995	475	111	23	52	11	39	8	74	16
1996	514	125	24	45	9	41	8	84	16
1997	459	116	25	36	8	36	8	47	10
1998	523	122	23	57	11	41	8	60	11
1999	468	130	28	51	11	35	7	59	13
2000	572	135	24	73	13	53	9	82	14
2001	536	141	26	65	12	53	10	69	13
2002	417	107	26	64	15	38	9	54	13
2003	491	118	24	47	10	44	9	69	14
2004	440	121	28	58	13	49	11	37	8

Nationwide, a total of 5,703 fatal work injuries were reported in 2004, an increase of 2 percent from the revised total of 5,575 fatalities reported for 2003. Despite the increase, the total for 2004 was the third lowest annual total recorded by the fatality census since its inception in 1992. (See table B.) Fatal highway crashes were up slightly in 2004 after declining the two previous years. The 1,374 deaths from highway crashes in 2004 represented about one out of every four fatal work injuries and continued to be the leading cause of on-the-job fatalities. Fatalities resulting from both falls to a lower level and being struck by an object represented the highest annual totals ever reported by the fatality census for these events. The number of work-related deaths from falls to a lower level increased from 604 in 2003 to 732 in 2004, while workplace fatalities resulting from being struck by an object were up from 531 in 2003 to 596 in 2004.

The number of workplace homicides recorded in the U.S. in 2004 dropped sharply from the number reported in 2003. The 551 workplace homicides in 2004 represented a 13-percent decline over the year and was the lowest annual total yet recorded by the fatality census. Overall, workplace homicides were down 49 percent from the high of 1,080 recorded in 1994 (excluding the 2,886 work-related homicides resulting from the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001).

Table B. Distribution of fatal occupational injuries in the United States by selected event, 1992-2004

	Total	Highway	crashes	Falls to lo	wer level	Struck b	y object	Homicides		
Year	fatalities	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1992	6,217	1,158	19	507	8	557	9	1,044	17	
1993	6,331	1,242	20	534	8	565	9	1,074	17	
1994	6,632	1,343	20	580	9	591	9	1,080	16	
1995	6,275	1,346	21	578	9	547	9	1,036	17	
1996	6,202	1,346	22	610	10	582	9	927	15	
1997	6,238	1,393	22	653	10	579	9	860	14	
1998	6,055	1,442	24	625	10	520	9	714	12	
1999	6,054	1,496	25	634	10	585	10	651	11	
2000	5,920	1,365	23	659	11	571	10	677	11	
2001 <sup>1</sup>	5,915	1,409	24	700	12	553	9	643	11	
2002	5,534	1,373	25	638	12	505	9	609	11	
2003 <sup>2</sup>	5,575	1,353	24	604	11	531	10	632	11	
2004	5,703	1,374	24	732	13	596	10	551	10	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Totals for 2001 exclude fatalities due to the events of September 11, 2001 which claimed the lives of 2,886 persons in work status.

# **Key characteristics of fatal work injuries in Texas:**

- Men accounted for 93 percent (411) of the work-related fatalities in Texas. Transportation incidents, which include highway, nonhighway, pedestrian, air, water, and rail fatalities, accounted for 44 percent of these deaths and contact with objects and equipment made up 19 percent. Twenty-nine women were fatally injured on-the-job; the most prevalent causes of death for women were transportation incidents and assaults and violent acts, accounting for 52 and 34 percent, respectively. (See table 2.)
- In Texas, 54 percent of those who died from a workplace injury were non-Hispanic whites; 34 percent were Hispanics or Latinos; and 9 percent were non-Hispanic blacks. The primary cause of death for all three demographic groups was transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Workers 25-54 years old the prime working age group made up 70 percent or 307 of the State's work-related fatalities in 2004. (See table 2.)
- Seventy-six percent of workers killed on-the-job in Texas worked for wages and salaries, while the remainder was self-employed. Both wage and salary and self-employed workers died primarily from transportation incidents. (See table 2.)
- Two industry sectors made up 40 percent of workplace fatalities in the State construction recorded 114 deaths and transportation and warehousing, 62. Falls and transportation incidents contributed nearly equally to the work-related deaths in the construction sector (36 and 34, respectively). Transportation incidents were by far the leading cause of workplace fatalities in transportation and warehousing accounting for three-fourths of the sector's fatal injuries. (See table 3.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The BLS news release issued September 22, 2004, reported a total of 5,559 fatal work injuries for calendar year 2003. Since then, an additional 16 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 2003 to 5,575.

— From an occupational perspective, construction and extractive jobs had the highest number of fatalities at 122, followed closely by transportation and material moving jobs at 121; combined, these two occupational groups accounted for 55 percent of all work-related fatalities in Texas. While transportation incidents were the primary cause of fatalities in construction and extraction jobs (37), contact with objects and equipment (34) as well as falls (33) also contributed substantial numbers. Within transportation and material moving occupations, transportation incidents accounted for more than two-thirds of all fatal injuries. (See table 4.)

Additional Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data are available on the BLS Internet site at <a href="http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm">http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm</a>. Data can be accessed in a number of ways. Selected current and historical information is available in PDF format. Detailed data may be accessed through the online query system located at <a href="http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=fi">http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=fi</a> or via an extensive collection of flat text files. The Southwest Information Office can provide assistance accessing any of these files by calling (214) 767-6970.

### **TECHNICAL NOTE**

### Background of the program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, part of the BLS occupational safety and health statistics program, provides a complete count of fatal work injuries available. The program uses diverse state and federal data sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries. Information about each workplace fatality (occupation and other worker characteristics, equipment being used, and circumstances of the event) is obtained by cross-referencing source documents, such as death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. This method assures counts are as complete and accurate as possible.

### **Definitions**

For a fatality to be included in the census, the decedent must have been employed (that is working for pay, compensation, or profit) at the time of the event, engaged in a legal work activity, or present at the site of the incident as a requirement of his or her job. These criteria are generally broader than those used by federal and state agencies administering specific laws and regulations. (Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from the census counts.)

Data presented in this release include deaths occurring in 2004 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat, electricity, or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event, incident, or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from short-term exposures limited to the worker's shift, suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

Information on work-related fatal illnesses is not reported in the BLS census and is excluded from the attached tables because the latency period of many occupational illnesses and the difficulty of linking illnesses to work exposures make identification of a universe problematic.

### Measurement techniques and limitations

Data for the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries are compiled from various federal, state, and local administrative sources--including death certificates, workers' compensation reports and claims, reports to various regulatory agencies, medical examiner reports, and police reports--as well as news and other non-governmental reports. Diverse sources are used because studies have shown that no single source captures all job-related fatalities. Source documents are matched so that each fatality is counted only once. To ensure that a fatality occurred while the decedent was at work, information is verified from two or more independent source documents or from a source document and a follow-up questionnaire. Approximately 30 data elements are collected, coded, and tabulated, including information about the worker, the fatal incident, and the machinery or equipment involved.

# Federal/State agency coverage

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries includes data for all fatal work injuries, whether the decedent was working in a job covered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or other federal or state agencies or are outside the scope of regulatory coverage. Thus, any comparison between the BLS fatality census counts and those released by other agencies should take into account the different coverage requirements and definitions being used by each agency.

Several federal and state agencies have jurisdiction over workplace safety and health. OSHA and affiliated agencies in states with approved safety programs cover the largest portion of the nation's workers. However, injuries and illnesses occurring in certain industries or activities, such as coal, metal, and nonmetal mining and highway, water, rail, and air transportation, are excluded from OSHA coverage because they are covered by other federal agencies, such as the Mine Safety and Health Administration and various agencies within the Department of Transportation.

Fatalities occurring among several other groups of workers are generally not covered by any federal or state agencies. These groups include self-employed and unpaid family workers, which accounted for about 20 percent of the nation's fatalities; laborers on small farms, accounting for about 1 percent; and state and local government employees in states without OSHA-approved safety programs, which accounted for about 4 percent. (Approximately one-half of the states have approved OSHA safety programs, which cover state and local government employees.)

# Acknowledgments

BLS thanks the Texas Department of Insurance's Division of Workers Health and Safety for their efforts in collecting accurate, comprehensive, and useful data on fatal work injuries. BLS also appreciates the efforts of all federal, state, local, and private sector agencies that submitted source documents used to identify fatal work injuries. Among these agencies are the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the National Transportation Safety Board; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Mine Safety and Health Administration; the Employment Standards Administration (Federal Employees' Compensation and Longshore and Harbor Workers' divisions); the Department of Energy; state vital statistics registrars, coroners, and medical examiners; state departments of health, labor and industries, and workers' compensation agencies; state and local police departments; and state farm bureaus.

TABLE 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and major private industry <sup>1</sup> sector, Texas, 2004

		Goods producing			Service providing								
Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>3</sup>	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transpor- tation, and utilities	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospital- ity	Other services
Total	. 440	204	56	114	34	193	113	5	12	34	7	9	13
Contact with objects and equipment Struck by object		54 30	15 10	29 13	10 7	22 18	14 11			4 3			3
Struck by falling object Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor	32	19	6	10	3	13	9						
or ground level Struck by object, n.e.c	. 5	5											
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.  Caught in running equipment or machinery  Compressed or pinched by rolling, sliding, or shifting objects	. 15 . 8	12 5 5	3	3		3							
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials  Excavation or trenching cave-in	13	12 6		11									
Caught in or crushed in collapsing structure	. 5	5	3	4									
FallsFall to lower level	61 58	44 43	3	36 35	5	16 15	6			6			
Fall from ladderFall from roof	9 12	6 11		5 11		3							
Fall from roof, unspecifiedFall from roof edge		3		3									
Fall from scaffold, stagingFall from nonmoving vehicle	. 9	8		6		 3	 3						
Fall to lower level, n.e.c		8		5		5	3						
Fall on same level Exposure to harmful substances or environments	. 35	23	5	14	4	11				7			
Contact with electric current Contact with wiring, transformers, or other	. 21	17	3	11	3	4							
electrical components  Contact with overhead power lines	9 7	9		7		4							
Contact with temperature extremes  Exposure to environmental heat		3				3				3			
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic						4							
substances Injections, stings, venomous bites	. 3												
Oxygen deficiency, n.e.c Drowning, submersion													
Transportation accidents		65 37	24 10	34 24	7	98 68	70 50		3	13 7	5	4 4	
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment  Moving in same direction	71 10	21	5	13	3	36	24			6		3	
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	. 33	11		8		16	10						
Moving in intersection Moving and standing vehicle, mobile		/	3	4		/	4						
equipmentin roadway Vehicle struck stationary object, equipment	. 5	3											
on side of roadNoncollision accident	21 27	5 10	3	 8		15 16	14 11						
Jack-knifed or overturnedno collision Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water	23	8		6		15	10						
Noncollision accident  Fell from and struck by vehicle, mobile	10	7	3	4									
equipment Overturned	4 6	4											
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	. 23	6		5		14	8			5			
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in roadway	10	4		1		4							
Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile		4		-		4					_		
equipment on side of road Pedestrian struck by vehicle, mobile	. 4												
equipment in parking lot or non-roadway area Railway accident	9					8 4	5 4						
Water vehicle accident  Fall from ship, boat, n.e.c	6	4	3										
Aircraft accident	. 28	11	8			8	5				3		
Aircraft accident, n.e.cFires and explosions		11 10	5		4	7	4 5						
Fireunintended or uncontrolled  Fire in residence, building, or other structure	. 7 4	4											
Fire, n.e.c Explosion	3 11	 6	3			 5	 5						
Explosion of pressure vessel or piping	. 9	5	3			4	4 16					 a	
Assaults and violent actsAssaults and violent acts by person(s)	. 37					30	14		6			3	5
Shooting Stabbing	. 31 . 3					26 3	13 		5 			3	4
Assaults and violent acts by person(s), n.e.c Self-inflicted injury	3 14	3				9				3			3
Suicide, attempted suicide Assaults by animals	14	3	3			9				3			3
Assaults by animals, n.e.c	. 3	3	3										

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002. <sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual. <sup>3</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Texas, 2004

				Event or	exposure <sup>1</sup>		
Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Fires and explosions
Total	440	194	54	77	61	35	18
Employee Status							
Wage and Salary Workers <sup>4</sup> Self-employed <sup>5</sup>	334 106	157 37	35 19	62 15	36 25	28 7	15 3
Sex							
Men Women	411 29	179 15	44 10	77 	59 	35 	17 
Age							
Under 16 years	 3 49 106 101 100 47	  16 52 48 45 16	14 8 15	  9 112 22 9 8	  6 13 18 11 9 4	  12 10 7 3 	  3 5 5 4 
Race or Ethnic Origin <sup>6</sup>							
White, non-Hispanic	40 150  13	117 19 55  3		32 5 40  	27 4 30  	23  10  	10 5 3  

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.
 May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

b Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Texas, 2004

					Event or	exposure <sup>2</sup>	F	
Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transpor- tation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total		440	194	54	77	61	35	18
Private Industry		397	163	46	76	60	34	17
Goods Producing		204	65	7	54	44	23	10
Natural Resources and Mining		56	24	4	15	3	5	5
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	. 11	20	9	3	4			
Crop Production		7	3					
Other Crop Farming  Cotton Farming	. 1119 . 11192	6	3					
Animal Production	. 112	5						
Cattle Ranching and Farming	. 1121 . 11211	4						
Beef Cattle Ranching and Farming	112111	3						
Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry		·						
Mining <sup>5</sup>		36	15		11		3	4
Oil and Gas Extraction Oil and Gas Extraction	. 211 . 2111	13 13	9					
Oil and Gas Extraction	21111	13	9					
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Extraction		6 22	6		 8			3
Support Activities for Mining	2131	22	6		8			3
Support Activities for Mining	. 21311 . 213111	22 10	6		8 5			3
Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations		11	5		3			3
Construction		114	34		29	36	14	
Construction	. 23	114	34		29	36	14	
Construction of buildings		8	4					
Residential Building Construction		3						
Nonresidential Building Construction	. 2362	5						
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	. 237 . 2371	30 15	12 4		14 8		4 3	
Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction	23711	9			5			
Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction		3 11	 7		4			
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	. 23731	11	7		4			
Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction		4						
Specialty Trade Contractors	. 238	76	18		14	34	9	
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors		34	7		8	17		
Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors		4				3		
Nonresidential Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors	. 238122	4				3		
Framing Contractors	23813	4				4		
Residential Framing Contractors		4 5			3	4		
Roofing Contractors		14	6			7		
Residential Roofing Contractors		5 9	 5			4		
Building Equipment Contractors		21	3		3	7	8	
Electrical Contractors		14 3				5	7	
Nonresidential Electrical Contractors		11				4	5	
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors  Nonresidential Plumbing, Heating, and	. 23822	5	-					
Air-Conditioning Contractors		4						
Building Finishing Contractors		14 5	3		3	8 4		
Nonresidential Drywall and Insulation Contractors	238312	4				3		
Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	. 23832 . 238321	8			3	4		
Nonresidential Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	238322	5				3		
Other Specialty Trade Contractors	. 2389 . 23891	7 4	5 3					
All Other Special Trade Contractors		3						
Manufacturing		34	7	3	10	5	4	4
Manufacturing	31-33	34	7	3	10	5	4	4
Food Manufacturing	311	4						
Wood Product Manufacturing	321 326	4 3						
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	. 332	7						
Service providing		193	98	39	22	16	11	7
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities		113	70	16	14	6		5
Wholesale Trade	. 42	19	12		4			
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	423	11 3	6					
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Merchant wholesalers	. 4238 . 424	7	5					
Retail Trade		29	10	14				
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	441	8	4					
Automobile Dealers	. 4411 44111	3	3					
New Car Dealers Automotive Parts, Accessories, and Tire Stores	4413	5						
Tire Dealers	. 44132 . 445	4 7		 7				
Food and Beverage Stores	. 4451	7		7				
Convenience Stores	. 44512 . 447	6		6				
Gasoline Stations	4471	3		3				
Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores	. 44711	3		3				
Nonstore Retailers	454 4543	3						
Transportation and Warehousing		62	47		7	5		
Air Transportation	481	4	4					
Nonscheduled Air Transportation	4812	4	4					
Nonscheduled Air Transportation	. 48121 . 484	4 44	4 35		4	3		
General Freight Trucking	4841	30	25					
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance	. 48412 . 484121	30 30	25 25					
See footnotes at end of table.	101141	. 50	20					

TABLE 3. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Texas, 2004 - continued

			Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>						
Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transpor- tation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions	
Specialized Freight Trucking		14	10		3				
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Local Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance		7 4	3 4		3				
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation		4	3						
Taxi and Limousine Service	4853	3							
Taxi Service		3 5							
Utilities		3							
		3							
Utilities		-						-	
Information		5							
Information	51	5							
Financial Activities		12	3	6					
Finance and Insurance	52	6		5					
Credit Intermediation and Related Activities	522	5		4					
Activities Related to Credit Intermediation	5223	3		3					
Other Activities Related to Credit Intermediation	52239	3		3					
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	53	6	3						
Real Estate	531	3							
Lessors of Real Estate	5311	3							
Rental and Leasing Services		3	3						
Professional and Business Services		34	13	4	4	6	7		
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	54	7							
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	541 5413	7 4							
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and		27	44			4	-		
Remediation Services		27	11	3	4	4	5		
Administrative and Support Services		20 4	7	3	4	4			
Investigation, Guard, and Armored Car Services		4							
Security Guards and Patrol Services		4	 5		3	4			
Services to Buildings and Dwellings Landscaping Services		15 12	5		3	3			
Waste Management and Remediation Services	562	7	4				3		
Waste Collection		3							
Solid Waste Collection		3							
Education and Health Services		7	5						
Educational Services	61	4	3						
Educational Services		4	3						
Technical and Trade Schools	6115	3							
Technical and Trade Schools	61151	3							
Health Care and Social Assistance	62	3							
Leisure and Hospitality		9	4	4					
Accommodation and Food Services	72	7		4					
Food Services and Drinking Places		5		4					
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)		3		3					
Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)	72241	3		3					
Other Services		13		8	3				
Other Services, except Public Administration	81	13		8	3				
Repair and Maintenance		6		3	3				
Automotive Repair and Maintenance	8111	5		3					
Automotive Mechanical and Electrical Repair and Maintenance  General Automotive Repair		3		-					
Personal and Laundry Services	812	4		4					
Personal Care ServicesReligious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations	8121	3		3					
		-							
Government <sup>6</sup>		43	31	8					
Federal Government		11	10						
Service providing		10	9						
Public Administration	]	10	9						
Public Administration		10	9						
		-	7					-	
National Security and International Affairs		8 8	7						
National Security	92811	8	7						
State Government		3							
Service providing	]	3							
Local Government		29	19	6					
				•	-				
Service providing		28	19	6					
Education and Health Services		6	6						
Public Administration		18	10	6					
Public Administration	92	18	10	6					
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities		18	10	6					
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities	9221	18	10	6					
Police Protection	92212	14	10	4					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System, 2002.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless

Includes tatailles to workers employed by goronmand organization of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Texas, 2004

		Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>						
Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions	
Total	440	194	54	77	61	35	18	
Management occupations		4	9		3	3		
Operations specialties managersFinancial managers			4					
Financial managers Other management occupations		3	4					
Agricultural managers	. 7							
Farmers and ranchers Construction managers								
Construction managers	3							
Miscellaneous managers							-	
Architecture and engineering occupations						3		
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	. 3							
Life, physical, and social science occupations  Community and social services occupations	. 3 4	3						
Education, training, and library occupations	. 5							
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations  Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	. 3							
Protective service occupations		14 13	10 4					
Police officers	. 17	13	4					
Police and sheriff's patrol officers  Other protective service workers		13	4 5					
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	. 6		4					
Security guards Food preparation and serving related occupations			3					
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations  Building cleaning and pest control workers		5	3	3	4			
Building cleaning workers	. 3							
Grounds maintenance workers		5 5		3	3			
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	7	3						
Tree trimmers and pruners  Personal care and service occupations		3	3					
Sales and related occupations	. 24	9	13 8					
Supervisors, sales workersFirst-line supervisors/managers, sales workers			8					
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers  Retail sales workers			7 4					
Cashiers	. 4		4					
Cashiers Sales representatives, services		3	4					
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	. 4							
Office and administrative support occupations								
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations  Agricultural workers		6 4		3				
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	. 6	4						
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse  Construction and extraction occupations		3 37		34	33	 14		
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers		4		4				
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	. 11	4		4				
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	11	4		4				
Construction trades workers	. 85	24		22	28	9		
CarpentersCarpenters								
Construction laborers		14 14		14 14	7	5		
Drywall installers, ceiling tile installers, and tapers	. 3				3			
Drywall and ceiling tile installers  Electricians					3	3		
Electricians	. 7				3	3		
Painters and paperhangers Painters, construction and maintenance				3	4			
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters  Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters								
Roofers	. 11	5			5			
Roofers Structural iron and steel workers		5			5			
Structural iron and steel workers	. 3							
Helpers, construction trades  Helpers, construction trades								
Helperselectricians Extraction workers	. 4	 7		 8				
Derrick, rotary drill, and service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining	5			3				
Rotary drill operators, oil and gas Miscellaneous extraction workers				3				
Extraction workers, all other				3			<u></u>	

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Texas, 2004 - Continued

		Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>								
Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions			
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		5	3	8	4		4			
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers			3	6						
Automotive technicians and repairers			3							
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists										
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	3									
Heavy vehicle & mobile equipment service technicians & mechanics	5			3						
Mobile heavy equipment mechanics, except engines	. 4									
Miscellaneous vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics,										
installers, and repairers										
Tire repairers and changers										
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations		3			3					
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers										
Industrial machinery mechanics										
Production occupations		3		7	3	3	6			
Assemblers and fabricators										
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators										
Assemblers and fabricators, all other										
Metal workers and plastic workers				4						
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers				4						
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers										
Plant and system operators										
Other production occupations	. 7									
Miscellaneous production workers										
Transportation and material moving occupations		83	4	18	9	5				
Air transportation workers		9								
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers		9								
Commercial pilots	9	9								
Motor vehicle operators		57		6	4					
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers		53		6	4					
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer		47		6	4					
Truck drivers, light or delivery services		5								
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs										
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	4									
Rail transportation workers		3								
Material moving workers	. 34	13		11	5	4				
Industrial truck and tractor operators	5	3								
Industrial truck and tractor operators		3								
Laborers and material movers, hand		9		6	4					
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand		8		5	4					
Military specific occupations		7								

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System. <sup>2</sup> Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. Data for 2004 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and

Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.
 Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks

Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.